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DRAFTED BY: USUN:RGREY:ASK

APPROVED BY: S/S:RLWILSON

IO:GFWARD, JR,    USUN/W:DSCHIEFFER    S/S-O:CCHEINECK    S:BJONES  
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C O N F I D E N T I A L STATE 306754

E.O. 12356: DECL: OADR

TAGS: PREL MARR, UNSC

SUBJECT: PERM-5 FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING WITH UN  
SECRETARY GENERAL BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI SEPTEMBER 30

1. CONFIDENTIAL - ENTIRE TEXT.

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2. SUMMARY. DURING HIS SEPTEMBER 30 MEETING WITH THE  
PERM-5 FOREIGN MINISTERS THE SECRETARY GENERAL RAISED  
THREE SUBJECTS: ON BOSNIA HE PASSED OUT A NON-PAPER  
DESCRIBING AN AD HOC AGREEMENT WHICH COULD BE USED TO  
COORDINATE THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY'S EFFORTS IN  
BOSNIA, IF AND WHEN A PEACE AGREEMENT IS SIGNED. HE  
GAVE THE MINISTERS AN UPBEAT ASSESSMENT OF POLITICAL  
DEVELOPMENTS IN SOMALIA ASSERTING THAT THE UN OPERATION  
THERE IS GOING MUCH BETTER THAN THE DISTORTED REPORTING

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IN THE MEDIA WOULD LEAD ONE TO BELIEVE AND HE MADE A PLEA THAT ASSISTANCE TO GAZA AND JERICHO BE COORDINATED BY ONE PERSON OENTITY. END SUMMARY.

3. UNSYG BOUTROS-GHALI MET SEPTEMBER 30 WITH THE PERM-5 FOREIGN MINISTERS (SECRETARY CHRISTOPHER, FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER JUPPE, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH AFFAIRS HURD, CHINESE VICE PREMIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER QIAN QICHEN, AND RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER KOZYREV). FROM USUN, AMBASSADOR ALBRIGHT AND ROBERT GREY (NOTETAKER) ATTENDED.

INTRODUCTION

4. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OPENED THE MEETING BY WELCOMING THE MINISTERS AND ANNOUNCING FACETIOUSLY THAT DUE TO THE UNITED NATIONS FINANCIAL CRISIS THERE WOULD BE NO LUNCH THIS YEAR.

BOSNIA

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5. THE SECRETARY GENERAL STATED THAT WHILE A PEACE AGREEMENT WITH BOSNIA HAD NOT YET BEEN CONCLUDED AND WHILE PROSPECTS FOR REACHING AN AGREEMENT WERE NOT PROMISING, WE ALL NEEDED TO PLAN IN THE EVENT AN AGREEMENT IS REACHED. HE SAID THAT THE UN WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO COPE ALONE IN MANAGING A POST-CONFLICT OPERATION. 50.000 SOLDIERS WOULD BE NEEDED, AS WELL AS 2.000 TECHNICIANS AND THE POLICE ESTABLISHMENT WOULD HAVE TO BE RECONSTRUCTED. A NUMBER OF EXPERTS WOULD BE NEEDED JUST TO HELP RECONSTRUCT THE SHATTERED CITIES. THERE ARE A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT OPTIONS OPEN TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY ON HOW TO PROCEED. HIS IDEA WOULD BE TO CREATE AN AD HOC ORGANIZATION SUCH AS THE ONE CREATED IN LONDON LAST AUGUST TO DIRECT AND COORDINATE THE EFFORTS OF ALL THE DIFFERENT GROUPS INVOLVED. HE NOTED THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL COULD MANDATE THE OPERATION AND MAINTAIN OVERALL SUPERVISION BUT THAT AN AD HOC COORDINATOR COULD DIRECT THE ENTIRE OPERATION SO AS TO AVOID CONFLICT AND CONFUSION AND TO BE ABLE TO REACT QUICKLY ONCE A PEACE AGREEMENT WAS REACHED. THIS IS JUST AN IDEA BUT HIS PEOPLE HAD SOME

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THOUGHTS ON IT WHICH WERE CONTAINED IN A NON-PAPER THE  
TEXT OF WHICH IS REFLECTED IN PARA 31 BELOW.

SOMALIA

6. THE SYG REPORTED THAT THE UN OPERATION IS PROCEEDING  
WELL DESPITE CERTAIN SECURITY DIFFICULTIES IN SOUTH  
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MOGADISHU WHICH COMPRISES ONLY 2 PERCENT OF SOMALIA'S  
TERRITORY. IN 98 PERCENT OF SOMALIA'S TERRITORY  
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE WAS GOING SMOOTHLY. HE CITED A  
NUMBER OF EXAMPLES: 300,000 CIVILIANS HAD BEEN  
VACCINATED; SCHOOL BOOKS WERE BEING PRINTED FOR  
DISTRIBUTION, THOUSANDS OF REFUGEES WERE RETURNING AND  
LOCAL COUNCILS WERE BEING CREATED. HE ADMITTED THAT  
MEDIA DISTORTION WAS HAVING AN IMPACT ON PUBLIC OPINION  
SINCE THE PRESS WAS COMPARING AIDEED TO ZORRO. HE  
ANNOUNCED THAT HE INTENDED TO GO TO SOMALIA WITHIN TEN  
DAYS TO MEET WITH THE SECRETARY GENERAL AND PRESIDENT OF  
THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY AND TO HOLD A  
CONFERENCE WITH THEM AND SEVERAL PROMINENT LEADERS FROM  
THE NEIGHBORING AREA TO DISCUSS WAYS TO ADVANCE THE  
PEACE PROCESS. AT THE SAME TIME EFFORTS TO IMPROVE  
SECURITY WOULD CONTINUE. IT WAS IMPERATIVE TO DISARM  
THE CLANS IN ORDER TO GET PEACE. HE REPORTED THAT GUNS  
WERE CONTINUING TO FLOW INTO THE COUNTRY FROM  
FUNDAMENTALISTS IN SUDAN AND IRAN.

GAZA AND JERICHO

7. THE SYG OPENED HIS DISCUSSION ON GAZA AND JERICHO BY  
NOTING THAT HE KNEW THE AREA WELL. HE SAID IT WAS  
IMPORTANT NOT TO GET TOO MANY DONORS CONTRIBUTING IN A  
PIECE-MEAL FASHION TO THE RECONSTRUCTION PROCESS. THE  
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY NEEDED AN OVERALL COORDINATOR.  
IT WAS IMPORTANT TO HAVE ONE PERSON OR ONE ORGANIZATION  
IN CHARGE. HE NOTED IN PASSING THAT THE UN HAD THREE  
GROUPS ALREADY IN PLACE : UNWRA, UNICEF AND UNDP. HE

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WAS READY TO PUT THEM UNDER AN OVERALL COORDINATOR.  
WHAT WAS IMPERATIVE WAS TO AVOID HAVING TOO MANY ACTORS  
PLAYING IN THIS SMALL REGION SO AS TO AVOID REAL  
CONFUSION AND A WASTE OF FUNDS.

UN REFORM AND AGENDA FOR PEACE  
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8. THE SYG NOTED THAT HE HAD MADE REAL PROGRESS IN THE  
LAST YEAR IN MOVING AHEAD ON THE AGENDA FOR PEACE AND UN  
REFORM. ON THE AGENDA FOR PEACE - A SITUATION ROOM HAD  
BEEN CREATED, A PLANNING TEAM HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED A  
BEGINNING HAD BEEN MADE ON COORDINATING PEACEKEEPING  
TRAINING, AND ON CREATING A TEAM TO WORK ON THE  
REHABILITATION OF MILITARY AND POLICE PERSONNEL AS PART  
OF ONGOING PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS.

9. ON THE REFORM SIDE HE HAD APPOINTED AN ASSISTANT  
SECRETARY GENERAL FOR INSPECTION AND INVESTIGATIONS WHO  
WAS AN EXPERIENCED MAN. HE WOULD ONLY RETAIN THIS  
POSITION FOR ONE YEAR. DURING THAT YEAR, HE WOULD BE  
STUDYING THE POSSIBILITY OF CREATING THE OFFICE OF AN  
INSPECTOR GENERAL. THE SYG ADDED THAT BEFORE SUCH AN  
OFFICE IS CREATED, HE NEEDED TO KNOW WHAT THE ROLE OF  
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL WOULD BE WITHIN THE UN  
ORGANIZATION AND WHAT SORT OF ASSETS WOULD BE PUT AT HIS  
DISPOSAL. HE ALSO NOTED THAT HE WAS CONTINUING HIS  
EFFORTS TO INCREASE COOPERATION BETWEEN DIFFERENT UN  
ORGANIZATIONS AND PROCEEDING WITH PLANS TO ORGANIZE THE  
SOCIAL SUMMIT IN DENMARK, THE SUMMIT FOR WOMEN IN  
BEIJING AND PREPARATIONS FOR THE CELEBRATIONS OF THE  
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UN'S FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

10. IN CLOSING, HE THANKED THE PERM-5 FOR THEIR  
COMMUNIQUE WHICH HE SAID WOULD BOOST THE MORALE NOT ONLY  
OF THE STAFF BUT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL HIMSELF, BOTH  
OF WHOM HAD HAD A TOUGH WEEK.

U.S. RESPONSE  
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11. SECRETARY CHRISTOPHER SAID THAT WHILE IT WAS VERY  
GENEROUS OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL TO ACCEPT

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RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE LUNCH, IT WAS MORE THE FAULT OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT FOR SCHEDULING THE PLEDGING MEETING ON GAZA AND JERICHO ON OCTOBER 1. BECAUSE OF THE FACT THAT A NUMBER OF FINANCIAL MINISTERS WERE IN WASHINGTON TODAY AND A NUMBER OF FOREIGN MINISTERS WERE IN NEW YORK, OCTOBER 1 WAS THE BEST TIME TO HOLD THE PLEDGING CONFERENCE. 46 COUNTRIES HAD ASKED FOR INVITATIONS AND THIS WAS VERY UNUSUAL SINCE THEY WERE ASKING FOR INVITATIONS TO A PLEDGING SESSION. THE SECRETARY ASSURED THE SYG OF THE USG'S CONTINUED SUPPORT AND ADMIRATION AS HE PROCEEDED TO DO AN UNDOABLE TASK. "THE PRESS TRIES TO HOLD YOU TO PERFECTION BUT PERFECTION IS IMPOSSIBLE GIVEN THE OVERWHELMING CHALLENGES WHICH YOU AND THE ORGANIZATION FACE. AS AMBASSADOR ALBRIGHT HAD PUT IT THE U.S. VIEWS ITSELF AS THE UN'S FIRST FRIEND AND ANY SUGGESTIONS TO BRING ABOUT REFORM OF THE ORGANIZATION ARE MADE IN THIS VEIN." THE SECRETARY SAID THAT THE BOSNIAN NON-PAPER IS VERY USEFUL AND THE USG WILL STUDY IT CAREFULLY.

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12. ON SOMALIA THE SECRETARY WELCOMED THE SYG'S PROJECTED VISIT AND HIS INTENTION TO TRY TO SEEK POLITICAL ALTERNATIVES WHILE KEEPING UP THE PRESSURE ON AIDEED.

13. ON GAZA AND JERICHO HE ADDED THAT THE US WAS WORKING TOWARDS CREATING A SINGLE COORDINATOR FOR THE ASSISTANCE EFFORTS AND BELIEVED THE EFFORT IS ON TRACK.

FRENCH RESPONSE

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14. FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER JUFPE CONGRATULATED THE SECRETARY GENERAL FOR HIS EFFORTS IN IMPROVING THE WORK OF THE UN WHICH HAD THE FULL SUPPORT OF FRANCE. HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD READ THE NON-PAPER ON AD HOC COORDINATION IN BOSNIA WITH INTEREST BUT ADDED THAT IT WAS NECESSARY TO REAFFIRM THE GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE UN FOR THIS OPERATION. THERE SHOULD BE A LINK BETWEEN THE UN AND THE OPERATION OF THE PLAN AND HE HOPED THAT THE SYG'S SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE COULD PLAY A ROLE. ABOVE ALL WHAT WAS NEEDED WAS GOOD COOPERATION ON THE GROUND AMONGST ALL. IT MAY ALSO BE USEFUL TO EXPLORE WHAT ROLE THE CO-CHAIRMEN OF THE LONDON

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CONFERENCE COULD PLAY IN THIS AS WELL.

15. ON SOMALIA HE NOTED THAT THE SYG'S REMARKS AND SAID THE SYG'S VISIT TO THE AREA WOULD BE VERY USEFUL TO CORRECT FALSE IMPRESSIONS CREATED BY THE MEDIA.

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16. TURNING TO GAZA, HE AGREED THAT PROPER COORDINATION OF THE ASSISTANCE EFFORTS WAS A VERY IMPORTANT CONCERN AS IS THE RAPIDITY WITH WHICH THIS AID IS DELIVERED. HE DREW A DISTINCTION BETWEEN SHORTER AND MEDIUM-TERM ACTIONS, NOTING THAT IT WAS IMPERATIVE TO IMPROVE PUBLIC SERVICES AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

UK RESPONSE

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17. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH AFFAIRS DOUGLAS HURD THANKED THE SYG FOR HIS ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE LAST YEAR. HE ADDED THAT THERE WAS A REMARKABLE COMING TOGETHER IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DEBATE ABOUT THE PROGRESS THAT HAD BEEN MADE IN REFORMING THE UN AS WELL AS POSITIVE SUGGESTIONS ON HOW TO MAKE IT EVEN MORE EFFICIENT. SPEECHES ARE EASY TO DELIVER, BUT IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN IF THE MATERIAL AND PERSONNEL RESOURCES WOULD FOLLOW. HMG WILL CAREFULLY STUDY THE NON-PAPER ON BOSNIA. IT WAS CLEAR THAT THE UN CANNOT RAISE 50,000 TROOPS AND THAT THE MILITARY SIDE OF THE OPERATION HAD TO BE REMITTED TO NATO. BUT THE CIVILIAN SIDE WAS EQUALLY IMPORTANT. THE UN IS THERE, ON THE GROUND AND WORKING. IT WOULD BE A GREAT MISTAKE FOR THE UN TO WITHDRAW ITS ASSETS INCLUDING STOLTENBERG. WHAT HE ENVISIONED WAS A DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITY BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND CIVILIAN COMPONENTS. WHAT WAS CLEAR WAS THAT BOTH SHOULD BE UNDER THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND THAT THERE SHOULD BE CLOSE COORDINATION BETWEEN THEM.

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18. HE WAS ENCOURAGED BY THE SYG'S REPORT ON SOMALIA.

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THE POLITICAL ENTITY THERE NEEDED TO BE RECREATED AND WE HAD TO RESIST THE TEMPTATION OF THE MEDIA TO OVERSIMPLIFY THINGS.

19. HE THOROUGHLY AGREED ON THE IMPORTANCE OF COORDINATING ASSISTANCE EFFORTS IN GAZA AND JERICHO. THESE WERE VERY SMALL AREAS AND ASSETS WOULD BE WASTED IF THEY WERE NOT WELL HANDLED. HE NOTED THAT ASSISTANCE WOULD BE NEEDED IN OTHER AREAS AS WELL, NOTABLY IN JORDAN AND LEBANON.

CHINESE RESPONSE

20. VICE PREMIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER QIAN QICHEN SAID THAT HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD STUDY THE NON-FAPER ON BOSNIA. IN HIS JUDGMENT THE BORDERS OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA AND THE INTERNAL BORDERS BETWEEN THE NEW STATES SHOULD BE MAINTAINED AND EXISTING PROBLEMS BE RESOLVED ONE BY ONE. THERE WERE THREE SEPARATE ISSUES: BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, THE UNPAS AND PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY IN MACEDONIA AND OTHER AREAS. IT WAS ALSO NECESSARY TO COORDINATE EFFORTS IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA ON THE BASIS OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

21. THE FUNDAMENTAL OBJECTIVE OF THE UN OPERATION IN SOMALIA IS TO PROVIDE HUMANITARIAN RELIEF. HE WAS PLEASED TO HEAR FROM THE SYG THAT THERE HAD BEEN PROGRESS IN THE PROVISION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA. ONCE A SECURE ENVIRONMENT HAS BEEN

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ESTABLISHED. IT WAS NECESSARY TO HAVE A POLITICAL SOLUTION AND THEN THE UN SHOULD WITHDRAW FROM SOMALIA IN A TIMELY FASHION.

22. THE BREAKTHROUGH IN THE MIDDLE EAST WAS A GOOD BEGINNING, BUT THE PROBLEM HAD BEEN WITH US FOR 50 YEARS. THERE WAS LOTS OF WORK TO BE DONE BEFORE A GENERAL SETTLEMENT COULD BE REACHED. THE DONOR CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON SHOULD NOT ONLY CONSIDER GAZA AND JERICHO BUT WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE IN OTHER AREAS AND ON OTHER ISSUES AS WELL.

RUSSIAN RESPONSE

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23. FOREIGN MINISTER KOZYREV EXPRESSED SUPPORT FOR THE SYG'S REFORM EFFORTS, ESPECIALLY THOSE CONCERNING PEACEKEEPING AND PEACEMAKING. THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION SUPPORTS A WELL COORDINATED EFFORT IN BOSNIA WITH THE SECURITY COUNCIL TAKING THE LEAD IN IMPLEMENTING AND OVERSEEING THE ENTIRE OPERATION. HE SUGGESTED THAT IT MIGHT BE USEFUL FOR THE CO-CHAIRS OF THE LONDON CONFERENCE, STOLTENBERG AND OWEN, TO COME TO NEW YORK AND BRIEF THE MINISTERS ON THE PEACE TALKS. IT WAS IMPORTANT TO MAKE AN EXTRA EFFORT TO GET A SETTLEMENT NOW BECAUSE WINTER IS COMING AND WITHOUT A SETTLEMENT THERE COULD BE A HUMANITARIAN DISASTER.

24. HE SUPPORTED WHAT THE SYG HAD SAID ABOUT SOMALIA. IT WAS IMPORTANT TO GET THE POLITICAL PROCESS GOING FORWARD AND TO COUNTER MEDIA MISREPRESENTATIONS. MOSLEM  
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FUNDAMENTALISM IS NOT CONFINED TO THE SUDAN AND IRAN, IT IS A THREAT IN AFGHANISTAN AND TAJIKISTAN AS WELL. HE ADDED THAT IN THOSE TWO AREAS FUNDAMENTALIST ASSISTANCE WAS COMING FROM SAUDI ARABIA AS WELL ALTHOUGH NOT FROM THE SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT.

25. HE HAILED THE PLEDGING CONFERENCE ON GAZA AND JERICHO AS A GREAT BREAKTHROUGH WHICH COULD LEAD TO FURTHER PROGRESS FOR A MIDDLE EAST SETTLEMENT.

CONCLUDING COMMENTS  
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26. THE SYG ASSURED FM HURD THAT THE UN PRESENCE IN BOSNIA WOULD REMAIN BUT THAT HE WAS PREPARED TO PLACE IT UNDER THE COORDINATION OF AN OVERALL AD HOC ORGANIZATION. HE NOTED THAT MEMBER STATES CAN PROVIDE MORE EXPERTISE FOR RECONSTRUCTION THAN CAN THE UN.

27. THE SYG SAID THAT HE HAD ALREADY ASKED MR. STOLTENBERG TO COME AND BRIEF THE COUNCIL ON THE PEACE TALKS BUT THAT HE WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO DO SO BEFORE THE END OF NEXT WEEK.

28. SECRETARY CHRISTOPHER SAID THAT IT WAS PROBABLY BETTER TO HAVE THE TWO CO-CHAIRMEN GO BACK TO GENEVA TO CONTINUE THEIR NEGOTIATIONS BEFORE COMING TO NEW YORK.

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THE SECRETARY SAID THAT WHILE IT WAS NOT TIME NOW TO EXPRESS A FINAL JUDGEMENT ON THE NON-PAPER HE HAD SENSED THE APPREHENSION OF FOREIGN MINISTER HURD ABOUT THE TASK

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WHICH LAY AHEAD.

29. THE SECRETARY ADDED THAT HE WANTED TO INTRODUCE A POSITIVE NOTE INTO THE DISCUSSION. HE WAS PLEASED TO REPORT THAT HE HAD JUST COME FROM A MEETING WITH THE FIRST AND SECOND PRIME MINISTERS OF CAMBODIA AND IT HAD BEEN A THRILLING EXPERIENCE. THE CAMBODIAN OPERATION WAS A GREAT SUCCESS, PRIMARILY DUE TO THE COURAGE OF THE CAMBODIAN PEOPLE BUT IT HAD BEEN AN EQUALLY GREAT SUCCESS FOR THE UN AS WELL. HE HAD PRESENTED THE CAMBODIAN MINISTERS WITH THE OLD NAME-PLATE FROM THE CAMBODIAN EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON AND ENCOURAGED THEM TO PUT IT UP AGAIN WHEN THEY RECLAIM THEIR DIPLOMATIC HOME.

30. THE SYG THANKED THE MINISTERS AND PROMISED THEM A DOUBLE LUNCH NEXT YEAR.

31. BEGIN TEXT OF NON-PAPER DATED SEPTEMBER 30, 1993.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE AGREEMENT FOR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

-- 1. THE PRESENT DRAFT OF THE PEACE AGREEMENT (S/26337/ADD.1 OF 23 AUGUST 1993) PROVIDES FOR A VARIETY OF MULTINATIONAL BODIES TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT:

-- (A) THE MILITARY ASPECTS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY ALLOCATED TO UNPROFOR. THEY INCLUDE:

-- (I) MONITORING, AND ADJUDICATING DISPUTES RELATING

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TO, A CEASE-FIRE, SEPARATION OF FORCES AND WITHDRAWAL OF HEAVY WEAPONS;

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-- (II) SUPERVISING, WITH THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (WHICH ALREADY HAS A MONITORING MISSION IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA), THE PROGRESSIVE DISARMAMENT AND DISBANDMENT OF ALL MILITARY FORCES IN THE PROPOSED UNION OF REPUBLICS OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (URBH)

-- (III) ESTABLISHING COMPLETE FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT AND ESCORTING CONVOYS AS NECESSARY;

-- (IV) MONITORING THE BORDERS OF THE URBH;

-- (V) CHAIRING, AND REPORTING TO THE UNITED NATIONS ON, A JOINT COMMISSION;

-- (B) THE POLICE ASPECTS, CONSISTING PRIMARILY OF MONITORING THE POLICE OF THE CONSTITUENT REPUBLICS AND THE SARAJEVO DISTRICT, ARE ALLOCATED TO THE CIVILIAN POLICE ELEMENT (UNCIVPOL) OF UNPROFOR;

-- (C) THE HUMAN RIGHTS ASPECTS ARE MAINLY ALLOCATED TO THE UNITED NATIONS, WHOSE SECRETARY-GENERAL WOULD ESTABLISH AN INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORING MISSION TO BE DEPLOYED THROUGHOUT THE TERRITORY OF THE URBH; BUT RESPONSIBILITIES ARE ALSO ALLOCATED TO THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE (APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES TO THE HUMAN RIGHTS COURT) AND TO THE CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE ICJY (APPOINTMENT OF OMBUDSMEN AND RECEIPT OF REPORTS FROM  
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THEM) ;

-- (D) THE SUPERVISION OF ELECTIONS IS ALLOCATED TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY;

-- (E) THE BOUNDARY ASPECTS, PRIMARILY THE APPOINTMENT OF A BOUNDARY COMMISSION AND THE ARBITRATION OF DISPUTES, ARE ALLOCATED TO THE UNITED NATIONS;

-- (F) THE ADMINISTRATION OF SARAJEVO IS ALLOCATED TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND THAT OF MOSTAR TO THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY;

-- (G) UNHCR WOULD CONTINUE TO TAKE THE LEAD IN HUMANITARIAN EFFORTS.

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-- 2. IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE PARTIES' RECORD OF NON-COOPERATION WITH PREVIOUS UNITED NATIONS AND EUROPEAN COMMUNITY EFFORTS MEANS THAT A DECISION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT WOULD HAVE TO BE TAKEN UNDER CHAPTER VII OF THE CHARTER. ON THIS BASIS, THE UNPROFOR FORCE COMMANDER AND NATO'S CINCSOUTH ESTIMATE THAT THE MILITARY ASPECTS WOULD REQUIRE A FORCE OF APPROXIMATELY 60,000 ALL RANKS, THAT IS AN ADDITION OF SOME 50,000 TO UNPROFOR'S CURRENT STRENGTH IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

-- 3. AN INITIAL ESTIMATE BY UNPROFOR IS THAT THE REQUIREMENT FOR POLICE OFFICERS COULD BE AS HIGH AS 2,900 (OF WHOM 250 WOULD BE FOR SARAJEVO) BUT THIS ESTIMATE MAY BE REVISED DOWNWARDS AFTER FURTHER STUDY.

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-- 4. SEVERAL HUNDRED INTERNATIONAL PROFESSIONAL STAFF WOULD BE REQUIRED FOR THE CIVILIAN OPERATIONS LISTED AT (C) TO (F) IN PARAGRAPH 1, ESPECIALLY THE HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORING MISSION.

-- 5. THE COST OF AN OPERATION ON THIS SCALE (EXCLUDING HUMANITARIAN EFFORTS AND THE COSTS OF REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION) WOULD PROBABLY BE IN THE RANGE OF DOLLARS 4-5 BILLION PER ANNUM.

-- 6. THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S DECISION ON HOW BEST TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE AGREEMENT WILL NEED TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE FOLLOWING FACTORS:

-- (A) THE READINESS OF MEMBER STATES TO MAKE THE NECESSARY MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, WITH THE NECESSARY EQUIPMENT, AVAILABLE TO THE UNITED NATIONS;

-- (B) THE UNITED NATIONS' ABILITY TO DEPLOY THEM ON TIME, WITH THE NECESSARY LOGISTIC SUPPORT, AND THEREAFTER TO EXERCISE EFFECTIVE POLITICAL, OPERATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL;

-- (C) THE AVAILABILITY OF THE NECESSARY FINANCE FROM MEMBER STATES;

-- (D) THE IMPACT OF THIS OPERATION ON THE OTHER PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS WHICH THE ORGANIZATION IS

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ALREADY UNDERTAKING;

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IT MAY ALSO BE NECESSARY TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE BOSNIAN SERB'S SIDE'S STRONG PREFERENCE FOR AN OPERATION UNDER UNITED NATIONS CONTROL.

-- 7. RECENT DIFFICULTIES IN OBTAINING PERSONNEL FOR OTHER MISSIONS SUGGEST THAT THE CURRENT DEPLOYMENT OF UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING TROOPS AND POLICE (ABOUT 75,000 AND 3,500 RESPECTIVELY) MAY BE CLOSE TO THE LIMIT OF WHAT THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IS READY TO MAKE AVAILABLE, AT ANY RATE WHEN THE ORGANIZATION IS UNABLE TO REIMBURSE TO TROOP-CONTRIBUTING GOVERNMENTS THE SUMS DUE TO THEM. IT HAS ALSO BECOME CLEAR THAT RATHER FEW MEMBER STATES ARE IN A POSITION TO CONTRIBUTE TROOPS EQUIPPED FOR A POTENTIAL COMBAT MISSION UNDER CHAPTER VII OF THE CHARTER AND THAT SOME OF THOSE HAVE RESERVATIONS ABOUT PLACING THEIR TROOPS UNDER UNITED NATIONS COMMAND AND CONTROL IN SUCH A MISSION.

-- 8. IT HAS ALSO BEEN INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT FOR THE ORGANIZATION TO OBTAIN, FROM ITS OWN RESOURCES OR FROM MEMBER STATES, THE CIVILIAN PERSONNEL NEEDED FOR PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS. THE COMPLEXITY OF ITS PERSONNEL PROCEDURES CAN ALSO CAUSE ADDITIONAL DELAYS. SIX MONTHS AFTER UNTAC BEGAN TO FUNCTION IN CAMBODIA, NEARLY A FIFTH OF ITS INTERNATIONAL CIVILIAN PERSONNEL HAD STILL NOT ARRIVED IN THE COUNTRY. THREE MONTHS AFTER IT WAS DECIDED THAT ONUSAL'S ELECTORAL DIVISION REQUIRED 36 INTERNATIONAL PROFESSIONALS, ONLY 11 HAD BEEN DEPLOYED.

-- 9. THE RAPID EXPANSION OF UNITED NATIONS

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PEACE-KEEPING ACTIVITY (CURRENTLY RUNNING AT SIX TIMES THE LEVEL OF FOUR YEARS AGO) HAS EXCEEDED THE SECRETARIAT'S CAPACITY TO MANAGE OPERATIONS ON THIS SCALE. BEFORE ADDITIONAL MAJOR COMMITMENTS ARE ACCEPTED, IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO BUILD UP THE STAFF OF

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THE DEPARTMENTS CONCERNED AND TO STREAMLINE EXISTING PROCEDURES FOR ADMINISTRATION, PROCUREMENT AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, ALL OF WHICH WILL REQUIRE THE SUPPORT AND COOPERATION OF MEMBER STATES. THE OPERATION ENVISAGED FOR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA WOULD ALMOST DOUBLE THE ORGANIZATION'S PEACE-KEEPING COMMITMENTS. THE SECRETARIAT DOES NOT AT PRESENT HAVE THE CAPACITY FOR THIS.

-- 10. NOR DOES RECENT EXPERIENCE PROVIDE GROUNDS FOR BELIEVING THAT THE MEMBER STATES WOULD BE READY TO FINANCE A UNITED NATIONS OPERATION ON THIS SCALE THROUGH ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS. CURRENT ARREARS ON THE PEACE-KEEPING ACCOUNTS AMOUNT TO ABOUT DOLLARS 1.5 BILLION. OF THE AMOUNTS ASSESSED FOR UNPROFOR SINCE ITS INCEPTION, ONLY 45 PERCENT HAS BEEN PAID. WITH NON-PAYMENT ON THIS SCALE HAVING BECOME ROUTINE, WOULD MEMBER STATES FIND ANOTHER DOLLARS 4-5 BILLION A YEAR FOR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA?

-- 11. AGAINST THIS BACKGROUND, THE SECURITY COUNCIL HAS THREE BROAD OPTIONS FOR ORGANIZING AN OPERATION TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE AGREEMENT.

-- 12. THE FIRST OPTION WOULD BE TO ESTABLISH A NORMAL UNITED NATIONS FIELD OPERATION, COMPRISING MILITARY,  
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POLICE AND CIVILIAN ELEMENTS, ALL OF THEM UNDER UNITED NATIONS COMMAND AND CONTROL EXERCISED THROUGH A SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, USING THE UNITED NATIONS FLAG AND FINANCED BY MEMBER STATES COLLECTIVELY THROUGH ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS; IN SHORT, AN OPERATION SIMILAR TO THOSE IN NAMIBIA AND CAMBODIA. HOWEVER, AS INDICATED ABOVE, THIS OPTION WOULD REQUIRE THE ORGANIZATION TO TAKE ON A TASK FOR WHICH THE NECESSARY PERSONNEL AND FINANCE WOULD NOT BE AVAILABLE AND FOR THOSE COMMAND, CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT IT WOULD NOT HAVE THE NECESSARY CAPACITY.

-- 13. THE SECOND OPTION WOULD BE TO ESTABLISH A UNITED NATIONS OPERATION ON THE LINES DESCRIBED IN THE PRECEDING PARAGRAPH, EXCEPT THAT THE COUNCIL WOULD REQUEST THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO) TO CARRY OUT THE MILITARY FUNCTIONS. NO PRECEDENT FOR SUCH AN ARRANGEMENT EXISTS AND THERE ARE A NUMBER OF

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VARIABLES ON WHICH AGREEMENT WOULD HAVE TO BE REACHED BETWEEN THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL BEFORE THE OPERATION WAS ESTABLISHED. FOR INSTANCE:

-- (A) THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS, RULES OF ENGAGEMENT ETC. OF THE NATO FORCE WOULD REQUIRE SECURITY COUNCIL APPROVAL;

-- (B) THE DEGREE OF UNITED NATIONS POLITICAL CONTROL OF THE FORCE IN THE FIELD AND HOW IT WOULD BE EXERCISED;

-- (C) THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE NATO FORCE COULD OPERATE  
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UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS FLAG?

-- (D) ARRANGEMENTS FOR COORDINATION BETWEEN THE MILITARY ELEMENTS (WHICH WOULD BE UNDER NATO COMMAND) AND THE POLICE AND CIVILIAN ELEMENTS (WHICH WOULD BE UNDER UNITED NATIONS COMMAND). WOULD THERE FOR INSTANCE BE AN INTEGRATED LOGISTIC SUPPORT SYSTEM?

-- (E) THE MODALITIES FOR PARTICIPATION BY NON-NATO COUNTRIES;

-- (F) THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE NATO FORCE WOULD BE FINANCED COLLECTIVELY BY THE MEMBER STATES THROUGH ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS.

IT WOULD ALSO BE NECESSARY TO DEVISE WAYS OF ENSURING THAT THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD NOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR ACTIONS BY THE NATO FORCE OVER WHICH, IN REALITY, IT HAD NO EFFECTIVE CONTROL.

-- 14. THE THIRD OPTION WOULD BE FOR THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO AUTHORIZE INTERESTED MEMBER STATES AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS TO FORM AN AD HOC UNIFIED TASK FORCE. THIS TASK FORCE WOULD UNDERTAKE ALL THE FUNCTIONS - MILITARY, POLICE AND CIVILIAN - ALLOCATED TO "THE UNITED NATIONS" OR "UNPROFOR" IN THE AGREEMENT, AND PERHAPS THOSE ALLOCATED TO OTHER INTERNATIONAL BODIES AS WELL. CERTAIN MEMBER STATES AND/OR REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS WOULD TAKE THE LEAD IN INVITING OTHERS TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE TASK FORCE. THE CONTRIBUTING COUNTRIES WOULD REACH AGREEMENT AMONGST THEMSELVES ON

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HOW IT SHOULD BE FINANCED, INCLUDING THE SOLICITATION OF  
VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS FROM NON-CONTRIBUTING STATES.  
THIS OPTION WOULD ENSURE UNITY OF COMMAND AND FULL  
COORDINATION, UNDER A SINGLE COMMAND, OF THE MILITARY,  
POLICE AND CIVILIAN FUNCTIONS. IT WOULD ALSO FACILITATE  
AN INTEGRATED LOGISTIC SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR THE OPERATION  
AS A WHOLE.

-- 15. THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD PLAY NO DIRECT PART IN  
THE CONDUCT OF SUCH AN OPERATION, THOUGH UNHCR WOULD  
CONTINUE TO PROVIDE HUMANITARIAN RELIEF AND ASSIST THE  
RETURN OF REFUGEES, MOST OF THE QUESTIONS IN PARAGRAPH  
13 ABOVE WOULD BE AVOIDED . THE SECURITY COUNCIL MIGHT  
DECIDE THAT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL SHOULD ESTABLISH A  
PRESENCE ON THE GROUND TO MONITOR THE WAY IN WHICH THE  
TASK FORCE CARRIED OUT THE ACTIVITIES AUTHORIZED BY THE  
COUNCIL. BUT IF THAT PRESENCE WAS REQUIRED TO EXERCISE  
ANY DEGREE OF POLITICAL SUPERVISION, THE RELATIONSHIP  
BETWEEN IT AND THE HEAD OF THE TASK FORCE WOULD HAVE TO  
BE VERY CAREFULLY DEFINED AND AGREED BY THE SECURITY  
COUNCIL AND BY THE MEMBERS OF THE TASK FORCE.

END TEXT.

32. BEGIN TEXT MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

ON 30 SEPTEMBER 1993, THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
OF THE FIVE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL  
MET WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS,  
H.E. BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI. TAKING PART WERE THE VICE  
PREMIER AND MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE PEOPLE'S  
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REPUBLIC OF CHINA H.E. MR. QIAN QICHEN; THE MINISTER OF  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF FRANCE H.E. MR. AAIN JUPPE; THE  
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
H.E. MR. ANDREY KOZYREV; THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR  
FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH AFFAIRS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM  
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND H.E. MR. DOUGLAS  
HURD; AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF

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AMERICA H.E. MR. WARREN CHRISTOPHER.

THE MINISTERS CONGRATULATED THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON HIS CONTINUED OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND TO THE PRINCIPLES EMBODIED IN ITS CHARTER. THEY PLEDGED STRONG SUPPORT FOR EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND TO REVITALIZE THE ORGANIZATION'S PEACEKEEPING CAPABILITIES.

THE MINISTERS NOTED THE FIVEFOLD INCREASE IN UNITED NATIONS PEACE OPERATIONS OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS: THE NUMEROUS REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL MISSIONS DUE TO THE FROLIFERATION OF LOCAL CONFLICTS; THE HEIGHTENING IN THE LEVEL OF DANGER AND COMPLEXITY OF SUCH MISSIONS; THE EFFORTS UNDERWAY TO IMPROVE THE ORGANIZATION'S PEACEKEEPING CAPABILITIES; THE NEED FOR THE UNITED NATIONS TO COOPERATE CLOSELY WITH REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS; AND THE VALUE OF PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE UN CHARTER.

BEARING THESE CONCERNS IN MIND, THE MINISTERS AGREED, IN THE SPIRIT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S "AGENDA FOR PEACE," TO COOPERATE IN STRENGTHENING THE CAPABILITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO CARRY OUT THE FULL SPECTRUM OF

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PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL. THEY TOOK NOTE OF THE WORK BEING DONE ON PEACEKEEPING REFORM AND STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF IMPROVING BUDGET PROCEDURES; MODERNIZING COMMAND, CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS; PROFESSIONALIZING AND INSTITUTIONALIZING PLANNING AND CIVILIAN TRAINING FUNCTIONS AND ENHANCING PUBLIC AFFAIRS CAPABILITIES AND ESTABLISHING A HIGH DEGREE OF COORDINATION AMONG STATES WILLING TO CONTRIBUTE TROOPS AND OTHER FORMS OF MATERIAL ASSISTANCE TO UNITED NATIONS PEACE OPERATIONS. IN THIS CONTEXT THE MINISTERS WELCOME THE CONTACTS IN TRAIN BETWEEN THE SECRETARIAT AND MEMBER STATES CONCERNING THE NOTIFICATION BY MEMBER STATES OF SPECIFIC FORCES OR CAPABILITIES WHICH WITH THE APPROVAL OF NATIONAL AUTHORITIES THEY COULD MAKE AVAILABLE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ON A CASE BY CASE BASIS.

GIVEN THE GAP BETWEEN CURRENT DEMANDS ON THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS CAPABILITIES PENDING THE REFORMS MENTIONED ABOVE, THE MINISTERS AFFIRMED THAT NEW

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COMMITMENTS SHOULD BE WEIGHED VERY CAREFULLY, AND MADE ONLY AFTER FUNDAMENTAL QUESTIONS OF MANDATE, OBJECTIVES, ADEQUACY OF FORCE, AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES, RISK TO PERSONNEL AND LENGTH OF MANDATE HAVE BEEN EXAMINED AND SATISFACTORILY RESOLVED.

THE MINISTERS EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT EXPERIENCE GAINED IN UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS IN RECENT YEARS, SUCH AS IN NAMIBIA, EL SALVADOR AND CAMBODIA, PROVIDES A BASIS FOR CONFIDENCE THAT CONTINUED EFFORTS TO STRENGTHEN CAPABILITIES WILL YIELD

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GOOD RESULTS. THEY STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF APPLYING THE LESSONS LEARNED IN PAST AND CURRENT OPERATIONS, AND OBSERVED THAT IN THIS NEW ERA, ESTABLISHING A DURABLE PEACE OFTEN REQUIRES SUSTAINED EFFORT BOTH BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY AND BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OR STATES INVOLVED.

THE MINISTERS REVIEWED WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL A NUMBER OF THE PEACEKEEPING MISSIONS THAT ARE CURRENTLY PROPOSED OR UNDERWAY.

IN THAT REGARD, THE MINISTERS PAID TRIBUTE TO THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN CAMBODIA AND NOTED WITH SATISFACTION THAT THE UNITED NATIONS TRANSITIONAL AUTHORITY IN CAMBODIA SUCCESSFULLY FULFILLED ITS MANDATE. CAMBODIA'S RETURN TO CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IS A MAJOR ACHIEVEMENT FOR THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE CAMBODIAN PEOPLE. THE MINISTERS AGREED TO CONSIDER, ON THE ADVICE OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL AND AT THE REQUEST OF THE CAMBODIAN GOVERNMENT, HOW A CONTINUED UN PRESENCE, WHICH MIGHT INCLUDE A MODEST NUMBER OF MILITARY OBSERVERS, WOULD CONTRIBUTE FURTHER TO PEACE AND STABILITY AFTER THE DEPARTURE OF UNTAC.

THE MINISTERS STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE THEY ATTACH TO THE ROLE THE UNITED NATIONS IS PLAYING IN HELPING TO RESOLVE CONFLICTS IN AFRICA. IN THIS CONTEXT THEY NOTED THE PROGRESS THAT HAS BEEN MADE IN SOMALIA IN ENDING FAMINE, RESTORING SECURE CONDITIONS THROUGHOUT MOST OF THE COUNTRY AND ESTABLISHING A FRAMEWORK FOR NATIONAL

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RECONCILIATION. THEY AGREED ON THE IMPORTANCE OF  
FURTHER STEPS TO ENHANCE SECURITY AND TO ACHIEVE A  
POLITICAL SETTLEMENT. THEY ALSO REVIEWED THE SITUATION  
IN ANGOLA, MOZAMBIQUE, RWANDA AND LIBERIA AND THE  
CONTRIBUTIONS THE UNITED NATIONS CAN MAKE TO RESOLVE  
THESE CONFLICTS.

THE MINISTERS EXPRESSED THEIR SUPPORT FOR THE MEASURES  
TAKEN BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE SECURITY COUNCIL  
TO ASSIST IN BRINGING TO AN END THE CONFLICTS ON THE  
TERRITORY OF THE FORMER USSR, IN PARTICULAR IN ABKHAZIA  
(REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA), IN BORDER AREAS OF TAJIKISTAN AND  
IN SUPPORT OF THE CSCE IN THE NAGORNO-KARABAKH REGION OF  
THE AZERBAIJANI REPUBLIC. THEY WELCOMED THE  
PEACE-KEEPING EFFORTS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND  
OTHER INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION TO  
ESTABLISH AND MONITOR CEASE-FIRES AND FACILITATE  
NEGOTIATED SOLUTIONS, WITH THE AGREEMENT OF THE  
COUNTRIES CONCERNED.

THE MINISTERS DISCUSSED THE SITUATION IN THE FORMER  
YUGOSLAVIA. THEY CALLED UPON ALL PARTIES TO REACH  
URGENTLY A NEGOTIATED SOLUTION TO THE CONFLICT IN BOSNIA  
WHICH WILL PERMIT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACEKEEPING  
OPERATION ENVISAGED IN THE STOLTENBERG-OWEN PLAN UNDER  
THE AEGIS OF THE UNITED NATIONS. THEY STATED THEIR  
DETERMINATION TO ACT UNDER THE RELEVANT SECURITY COUNCIL  
RESOLUTIONS TO ENABLE UNPROFOR TO CARRY OUT ITS  
PEACEKEEPING AND HUMANITARIAN AID MANDATES SUCCESSFULLY,  
AND TO IMPLEMENT RESOLUTIONS 808 AND 827 BY ESTABLISHING  
AND SUPPORTING AN INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL TO INVESTIGATE  
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AND PROSECUTE THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE GROSS VIOLATIONS  
OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW THAT HAVE OCCURRED  
WITHIN FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SINCE 1991.

THE MINISTERS NOTED THAT THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
CONTINUES TO GROW IN IMPORTANCE, CREATING NEW  
OPPORTUNITIES WHILE ALSO PLACING SEVERE STRESS ON THE  
FINANCIAL AND OTHER RESOURCES OF THE ORGANIZATION. THEY  
STRESSED THE COMMON STAKE THAT ALL STATES AND PEOPLES

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HAVE IN ASSISTING THE UNITED NATIONS TO MEET ITS  
POTENTIAL AS A FORWARD-LOOKING FORCE FOR PEACE,  
DEVELOPMENT AND THE OTHER OBJECTIVES OF THE CHARTER.

THE MINISTERS STRESSED THE NEED FOR ALL MEMBER STATES TO  
PAY THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS IN FULL AND ON TIME. THE  
MINISTERS EXPRESSED THE VIEW THAT GLOBAL PROBLEMS CANNOT  
BE DEALT WITH SUCCESSFULLY UNLESS INTERNATIONAL  
INSTITUTIONS, INCLUDING THE UNITED NATIONS, ARE  
STRENGTHENED, WHICH WILL NOT HAPPEN IN THE ABSENCE OF  
BROAD PUBLIC SUPPORT. THEY AGREED THAT THE UNITED  
NATIONS AND ITS AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS MUST BE EFFECTIVE,  
DISCIPLINED AND ACCOUNTABLE. IN THAT REGARD THEY  
EMPHASIZED THE IMPORTANCE OF STRENGTHENED OVERSIGHT OF  
UN OPERATIONS AND WELCOMED RECENT STEPS IN THAT  
DIRECTION.

THE MINISTERS STRESSED THE NEED FOR CLOSE COOPERATION  
AND CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN THE UN'S PEACEKEEPING AND  
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE OPERATIONS. THEY CONDEMNED THE  
OBSTRUCTION OF DELIVERIES OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND  
ATTACKS ON RELIEF WORKERS THAT HAVE OCCURRED IN SOME

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STATES. THEY CALLED UPON ALL STATES AND ALL PARTIES IN  
AN ARMED CONFLICT TO ABIDE BY THEIR OBLIGATIONS UNDER  
INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW TO ALLOW EFFECTIVE AND  
UNHINDERED DELIVERY OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.

THE MINISTERS VIEWED WITH GREAT SATISFACTION THE  
BREAKTHROUGH AGREEMENT THAT HAS BEEN REACHED BETWEEN THE  
STATE OF ISRAEL AND THE PALESTINE LIBERATION  
ORGANIZATION. THEY NOTE THAT THE AGREEMENT IS  
CONSISTENT WITH RESOLUTIONS 242 AND 338 OF THE SECURITY  
COUNCIL AND THAT IT TAKES INTO ACCOUNT THE RIGHT TO  
SECURITY FOR ALL PARTIES IN THE REGION, INCLUDING  
ISRAEL, AND TAKES ACCOUNT OF THE LEGITIMATE POLITICAL  
RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE. THE MINISTERS  
EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT THIS FIRST AGREEMENT WILL  
FACILITATE ADDITIONAL AGREEMENTS WHICH, TAKEN TOGETHER,  
WILL CONSTITUTE A COMPREHENSIVE, JUST AND LASTING  
PEACE. THE MINISTERS URGED THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY  
TO MOBILIZE RESOURCES IN ORDER TO SEE THAT THE AGREEMENT  
PRODUCES TANGIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SECURITY AND DAILY  
LIVES OF PALESTINIANS AND ISRAELIS. THEY STRESSED THE  
NEED TO START IMPROVING IMMEDIATELY THE ECONOMIC

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SITUATION IN GAZA AND THE WEST BANK

THE MINISTERS DISCUSSED DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAQ. THEY WELCOMED THE RECENT CONTACTS BETWEEN UNSCOM AND IRAQ BUT REAFFIRMED THAT IRAQ MUST FULLY COMPLY WITH ALL APPLICABLE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS.

THE MINISTERS EXPRESSED STRONG AND CONTINUED SUPPORT FOR THE MOVEMENT TOWARDS DEMOCRACY AND AN END TO ALL FORMS

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OF APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA. THEY WELCOMED EFFORTS BY LEADERS OF ALL SIDES TO AVOID ADDITIONAL VIOLENCE AND DISCORD, WHILE NOTING WITH APPRECIATION THE CONSTRUCTIVE ROLE BEING PLAYED IN SOUTH AFRICA BY UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL PEACE OBSERVERS. THEY URGED ALL SOUTH AFRICAN PARTIES TO REDOUBLE THEIR EFFORTS TO REACH CONSENSUS ON THE TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES STILL OUTSTANDING AND TO PROCEED TO ELECTIONS IN THE COMING YEAR.

THE MINISTERS THANKED THE SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR HIS INVITATION TO MEET, PLEDGED THEIR CONTINUED COMMITMENT TO A STRONGER AND MORE EFFECTIVE UNITED NATIONS AND AGREED TO REMAIN IN CLOSE CONSULTATION ABOUT ISSUES OF WIDESPREAD INTERNATIONAL CONCERN.

END TEXT MINISTERIAL STATEMENT. CHRISTOPHER

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